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him in attacking the English camp: alleging that it would be a breach of their engagement with the King of Spain if they were to refuse giving their most active assistance to his troops, which he had sent at their request, and for their relief and protection against their enemies. O'Donnell's opinion prevailed, and the attack on the English camp was resolved on.

It happened fortunately for the English cause, that a difference had arisen between O'Donnell and O'Neill upon this occasion. Each claimed the honor of leading the proposed attack, and neither would suffer the other to have the sole command, or take precedence. This dispute continued for the greater part of the night in which the attack was to be made, and when they set out, to put their design in execution, each followed his own judgment, and being led astray by their guides, so that they separated in the night, and the sun shone clearly when each party came unconnected with the other, in view of the English camp.

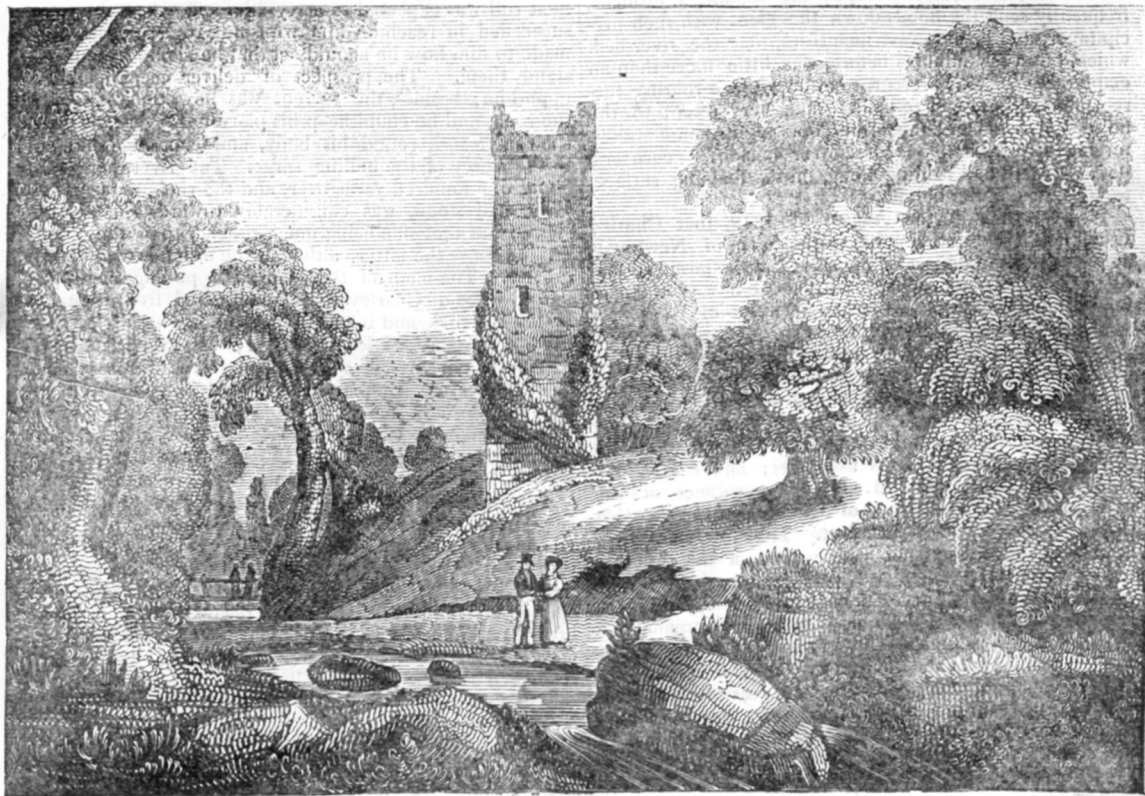
The lord justice had intelligence of the difference between the Irish chiefs, from some person with whom he had a correspondence in the Irish camp. He was therefore well prepared to receive them, and upon their appearance he opened upon them a tremendous fire, from both ordnance and small arms. The Irish, not acting in concert retreated separately, and were pursued by the English a considerable distance with very great loss.

After this defeat, the English returned in triumph to their camp, and the Irish held a council, in which some of them were for again uniting, and attacking the English camp.—Others declared it was their opinion they should separate, and let each do the best they could to defend their respective patrimonies against the English. They continued disputing for three or four days, in which they were on the

point of coming to blows. This defeat at Kinsale happened on the 3d January, 1602.

After this decided and complete defeat, O'Donnell considered with himself what would be the best course for him to take, and he concluded upon going directly to Spain, to complain to King Philip, and endeavour to induce him to send a fresh army into Ireland. He embarked in a ship in Castlehaven, on the 6th of January, and arrived on the 14th of the same month at Corunna, in the province of Galicia in Spain. When he had rested for a few days, after the fatigues of his voyage, he proceeded to Zamora, a city in Castile, where the king then happened to be on a progress around his kingdom. The king received O'Donnell with the greatest affability, and graciously gave ear to his requests, which he promised should be complied with in every particular. He then desired him to return to Corunna, and to wait until every thing should be ready for him to return to Ireland with the succours he required. O'Donnell did as he was ordered, and remained in Corunna all the next spring and summer, and until the middle of harvest.—In the mean time he suffered great uneasiness of mind from the thoughts of the situation in which he had left his friends in Ireland. He therefore resolved upon again waiting on the King of Spain, to urge him to give orders for the immediate dispatch of the promised succours. For this purpose he set out on his journey, and had reached as far as Simancas, two leagues from Valladolid, the court of the King of Spain, when it pleased God to visit him with sickness, of which he died on the 10th of September, 1602. His body was removed to Valladolid with great honor, and was interred in the chapter of the monastery of St. Francis in that city, with all the state and religious ceremonies usually observed at the funerals of noblemen of the highest rank.*

**Abridged from Sir William Betham's Antiquarian Researches.*



OLD COURT, COUNTY OF WICKLOW.

In the reign of Henry the Sixth, Sir Thomas Mulso, an English knight, obtained a grant of a district of land, in the territory of the O'Tools, now the County of Wicklow, then called the Marshes of the County of Dublin, on condition of reducing it to a state of order and obedience to the English government. He, accordingly, took possession by force of arms, and drove the O'Tools from their strong holds, and built a castle and

town called *Mulso's Court*. It is said he was killed in a skirmish with the Irish, and his followers were expelled from the country. It continued in the possession of the Irish till the time of Charles the Second, when it was granted to Richard Edwards, Esq. a Welsh gentleman, in whose descendant it still remains, by the name of Old Court.